Oregon Journal

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

C. S. JACKSON ..... Publisher
[Be calm, be confident, be cheerful and do unto others as you would have them do unto you.]

Published every week day and Sunday morning, at The Journal Building, Broadway and Yamhill street, Portland, Oregon.

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Oregon, for transmission through the mails as second class matter.

TELEPHONES—Main 7173, Automatic 560-51. All departments reached by these numbers.

FOREIGN ADVERTISING REPRESENTATIVE: Benjamin & Kentner Co., Brunswick Building, 225 Fifth avenue, New York; 900 Mallers Building, Chicago.

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By carrier, city and country.

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One week ..... $ .15 | One month ..... $ .65

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Earnest, active industry is a living hymn of praise—a never-failing source of happiness.—Mme. de Wald.

## DELEGATE M'CAMANT

MR. M'CAMANT, of Oregon, is a member of the "steering committee" at Chicago.

Mr. McCamant, of Oregon, is a member of the platform committee at Chicago.

That is to say, the Oregon delegate who refused to accept the instructions of the majority in the primary vote is the chief Oregon performer at Chicago. He is the bright light. He is the preferred one. He is given the strategic position, the place of influence, the controlling factor in throwing Oregon's weight on one side or the other on the issues of old guardism or progressivism as they may appear in the convention.

Mr. McCamant is thus in favor with those who are guiding the convention. Whether or not there may be a legally binding requirement that Mr. McCamant should be guided by the instructions of his party in the primary vote, there is a moral obligation. If there is not, why have a primary preference vote? Why go through the form of inviting presidential candidates to file for the primary election in Oregon if the man who is given the highest vote is not to receive the vote of the delegation? What is that but bad faith with the candidates?

What is the use of having a primary law and inviting the people to cast their votes for their choice, if the candidate who receives the highest vote is not to be supported at the convention by all the members of the delegation?

What is that but bad faith with the people? What is that but fooling them into the belief that they are choosing the candidate so far as Oregon is concerned when in fact, the course pursued by McCamant shows that they are not choosing the candidate?

What is Mr. McCamant's course but a course in which he defies the people's choice and himself decides for the people, so far as his vote goes, what their choice shall be?

In his course, Mr. McCamant is not representing the will of the majority. He is representing McCamant. He is not supporting representative government. He is a reflection of autocratic government.

For the information of the Republican voters in the primary election, Mr. McCamant wrote and caused to be printed on page 7 in the Voters' Pamphlet, this language:

I have avoided committing myself to any candidate for president in order that I might be in better position to support the candidate who wins out at the Oregon primary.

Mr. McCamant told the voters officially that he was not committed to any candidate. He told them he had not done so in order that he might support the candidate "who wins out."

Under that language there was a moral obligation for Mr. McCamant to support the candidate who was the choice of the Oregon Republicans and the election returns are very clear on the point of who that candidate is.

Mr. McCamant is not supporting that candidate. He is fighting that candidate. He is defying the whole spirit and purpose of the Oregon primary law. He is made the luminary and big chief of the Oregon delegation at Chicago.

If important men thus ignore and defy the spirit and purpose of a law, what? If the leaders of a great national convention give preferment to men who ignore and defy the spirit and purpose of a solemn law, what?

There should not be such things in America. The intent and design of every law should be carried out. The instructions of the majority in every election should be obeyed and fulfilled.

Then there would be fewer Bolshevists and less Bolshevism.

Nature apparently heeded the demands of hospitality for entertainment of Portland's guests during the convention period. Heavy snowfall in the Bull Run water reserve assures bountiful supply during the summer, say officials of the water bureau. Further assurance is contained in the nearing completion of the storage dam in Bull Run lake. But the best way to make sure of a sustained water supply in any year is to see that individual services are metered and waste prevented.

## THE PRESIDENT AT CHICAGO

THE giant figure of Woodrow Wilson looms at the Chicago Republican convention as the most powerful influence in the statecraft not alone of the United States but of the world.

The words spoken by Republican leaders concerning the president of the United States and the present administration are petty words. They are the expressions of men who fear. Men who are worsted in argument descend to invective. Thus Senator Lodge was moved to refer to the Wilson "dynasty." Thus by belittlement, without supporting facts, he revealed a mind comparatively small engaged in attempting to nullify the Wilson administration by barking at it.

Hiram Johnson, presidential aspirant, disclosed both fear and pique, when in his Chicago interview he voiced opposition to any League of Nations because it would be a "tail to Wilson's kite."

Johnson has no power of vision which would enable him to see a League of Nations which is not a Wilson league or the league of any man, but the league of peoples who desire to live in peace, who are eager to put away war and its woe and who yearn to give mothers and sons, fathers and daughters their chance to attain to the highest ideals of humanity.

Johnson cannot see because he lacks the power to see that no nation can live unto itself alone and that all the power of armament and soldiery cannot isolate it or save it from failure if it misses the manifest road of destiny.

So far at Chicago President Wilson has been paid tribute and praise.

Street cars have been commanded to run within legal speed upon the streets of Portland. This means 15 miles an hour in the congested district and on the bridges and past schools, and 20 miles an hour elsewhere. But street cars have no speedometers. Until they have the motorman will, if he is discreet, regulate his controller fully as much with the laws of common sense as with municipal ordinances.

## FALSE KEY—WEAK NOTE

IT IS easy to be a scold; difficult to be a statesman. Senator Lodge, in his keynote address at Chicago has proven it. He scolds about the past, but he fails to point the future. He is disappointing both to friend and to foe. To the first he gives no ammunition for the campaign to come. To the second he gives nothing but surprise that out of his labor he could evolve nothing but the exhibition of a petty and personal malevolence against the president.

It is no wonder that the leaders at Chicago were not satisfied with the keynote from which they are expected to strike the dominant chord of the coming campaign. They can well vision that no paean of victory can be set to the cacophony of the Lodge keynote.

President Wilson, and the abuse of him, is not the major issue about which the coming presidential campaign will revolve. The antipathy of Senator Lodge for President Wilson is not of compelling or of national concern. The country is confronted with greater and more vital problems which touch the heart of the world.

The convention which listened to Senator Lodge was entitled to a discussion of these problems from the high plane of statesmanship. They were entitled to have the solution of them indicated and the broad highway of high endeavor and constructive leadership pointed for their feet. They were there to sit at the feet of a statesman. They met, instead, a politician, not in the true sense of that term, but in the unfortunate meaning to which little and malignant men in public life have debased it. It is small wonder that the leaders of the convention were disappointed in its keynote.

Most city dwellers little understand what the late rains mean to Oregon. One glimpse at the broad smiles worn by farmers all over the state would quickly show the urbanite what a good rain at the right time means to agriculture.

## ALWAYS DANGEROUS

EIGHT people were badly bruised in an automobile accident at Williams avenue and Shaver street Sunday. The machine in which they were riding was thrown into a butcher shop by an impact with a street car.

The collision occurred at the intersection. The automobile was turning into Williams avenue, a main artery, from Shaver street.

At least 90 per cent of the accidents in Portland are within the congested district or on main arteries, such as Broadway, Williams avenue, Hawthorne, Milwaukie and Union avenue. The large number of collisions on those streets can be explained through entrance of machines into the traffic-laden thoroughfares from side streets without proper caution.

A machine is almost always coming from one direction or another on the principal streets. There is an omnipresent line of traffic. Automobiles or street cars are bound to be at an intersection every few seconds.

A machine entering from a side street, to be safe, must observe every rule of caution. It should come to almost a dead stop and the driver time his entrance to the main street to fit in with traffic bearing down from both sides. An automobile driver coming into heavy traffic thoroughfares at a speed above 10 miles an hour will, sooner or later, figure in a mishap. If he doesn't prepare for vehicles coming from either direction, the result will be the same.

It is reported that the street car on Williams avenue was exceeding the speed limit. If so, the law should take its course. Street cars are just as liable under the traffic laws as automobiles, and they have no more legal or moral right to exceed the speed limit than automobiles.

Regardless, however, of the cause of the Williams avenue collision, automobile drivers will do well to feel their way when entering main arteries from side streets. Otherwise, there will be more collisions, more injured people and more automobiles and butcher shops wrecked.

Out in the Willamette Valley, a few acres of clover here and there had been cut before the late rain. Damage to it is but a rain drop to an ocean in comparison with the bigger hay yields and larger crops of every variety of grain and plant product that the timely rains insure.

## FOR PORTLAND

THE grand floral parade, feature event of the Rose Festival, is to be held June 25. In the pageant the far famed Portland rose in its abundance and rare beauty is to be bared to the world. This year, the greatest floral parade in the history of festivals will wind through Portland streets under the eyes of the largest throng that ever witnessed a similar spectacle in this city.

Visitors will be here from New York. They will be here from New Orleans, from Chicago, and from Canada. Every state in the union will be represented in the throngs that will be present to witness the grand floral parade of 1920. Many for the first time, will glance upon the rose bedecked floats that have been heralded throughout the country. Many of those here to attend the Shrine convention will remain over for the festival.

It is to Portland's interest to make the grand floral parade of 1920 incomparable. The visitors should be sent home with Portland and roses on their tongues. Civic pride should spur every individual and corporation, where possible, to enter a float in the grand event. It should be made a never-to-be-forgotten pageant.

Corporations and other organizations have responded to the call. They have entered floats that will be a credit to themselves and to the city of roses. They are making every effort to make the grand parade the greatest of all time.

But individuals are hanging back. To date, but a few have entered floats. They have left the success of the occasion entirely in the hands of organizations.

The citizenry of Portland will do their part. Individuals will enter floats. They will join with organizations to impress the grand floral parade on the memory of the visitors. But they will insure a bigger, better, and more successful pageant by entering now. They owe it to the Rose Festival, to Portland and to Oregon to enter immediately.

Late in the war the news went over the country to the effect that a wonderful substitute for gasoline had been discovered, that it had been tested and credentialed by the government, and that it was to cost but 10 cents per gallon. Was it a myth? Who knows?

## GRAIN AND RAIN

WHEN the sun on Sunday morning brought a gray daylight filtered through dense cloud veiling, drowsy city dwellers grumblingly awoke, charged the Oregon climate with the loss of an outing, thought that here was a chance to observe the gasoline economy program without further loss of pleasure, then turned comfortably and slept again, lulled by the musical patter of rain on the roof.

But out on the wild plateaus and fertile lowlands of Oregon, where green uniformed soldiers of the wheat had been standing at attention for many days waiting their rations of water in order that they might go over the top to the victory of bountiful harvest, there was jubilation when the first drops fell. Jubilation changed to celebration when the rain continued. From the distant Gilliam ranch, the roustabout telephoned the Portland landowner, "It rained all night and looks like more." The ranch manager in Sherman county and the store keeper across the valley both ignored the tolls of long distance telephoning to convey the happy news.

Eager experts, with pencil and pad, confidently reduced rain, grain and dollars to a common denominator and produced a convincing demonstration that for every shower the yield would be at least a sack or 85 more an acre. Then multiplying by the thousands of acres not only did the increased profits, and the new cars, homes and comforts into which profits are transformed, appear, but also the increased number of hungry people in Europe, in Asia and the United States, who will be fed by the grain of the Oregon country.

As the grain stood in the fields it was as though thirsty wayfarers of the desert were standing in long lines each holding out a cup for his share. The leaves of the stalks had unfolded. Each was cupped at its junction with the stem. Each was prepared to send down to the roots every drop of water it received. And where the roots are working will now proceed the marvelous chemical processes of nature whereby earth and moisture become food.

No wonder the ranchers called it a million dollar rain. It was more. It was a millions-feeding rain.

## ONLY SOLUTION IS REFORESTATION

By Carl Smith, Washington Staff Correspondent of The Journal

Washington, June 10.—An impressive statement of the importance of forest protection and the increasing dependence of the country on the reserves in the Far West is contained in the report from the forest service sent to the senate by Secretary Meredith of the department of agriculture, responding to a resolution asking for information. "Three-fifths of the original timber of the United States is gone," says the report. "We are using timber four times as fast as we are growing it. Nearly two-thirds of the timber left is west of the great plains and about one-half is in the three Pacific coast states."

* * *

The report says approximately one-half the privately owned timber is held by 250 large owners, the ownership of the other half being widely distributed. The tendency toward speculative holding has been checked, it is stated, although the lumber industry is going through a period of reorganization into larger operating groups. "No information is at hand which would justify a conclusion that monopolistic tendencies on any general scale have grown out of this situation," it is stated. "There are many instances to the contrary."

* * *

Retail prices in the Ohio valley, says the report, on certain grades of lumber exceed the price in Oregon by as much as $50 per 1000 board feet after making allowance for freight.

"The curtailment of lumber output in the eastern regions not only has compelled the average consumer to pay more freight but has enhanced the effects of congestion in transportation and of climatic and other factors limiting the production in regions which still support a large lumber industry," says the report. "It has restricted opportunity for competition and thereby reduced the opportunity of the manufacturer or dealer to auction his stocks for higher prices. The effects of forest depletion cannot be measured in terms of the total quantity of timber remaining."

New York, once the leader in lumber, now supplies only 30 feet per capita and consumes 300 feet; Pennsylvania produces only enough to supply the Pittsburg district alone; the forests of the lake states had 350,000,000,000 feet and now have 8,000,000,000. The pine forests of the South Atlantic and Gulf have fallen from 650,000,000,000 feet to 129,000,000,000. Within 10 years, says the report, the production of yellow pine probably will no more than meet the requirements of the Southern states themselves, a fact of tremendous significance to the Pacific coast, which has long had and still has the Southern pine as a chief competitor in the Middle West.

* * *

Present prices of lumber, it is stated, have no relation to the cost of production and distribution. Costs are estimated to have doubled since 1916 but prices have become disproportionate, and excessive profits have been made. "The division of these profits between manufacture and distribution has varied in accordance with circumstances," it is stated. "That prices have been too high is recognized by the best thought in the industry, and some manufacturers have sought to stabilize the market."

* * *

The report assers that depletion of the forests has been an important contributory feature to costs, and that a national policy of reforestation is the permanent solution. Secretary Meredith recommends legislation to provide effective cooperation between federal and state governments to prevent fire devastation, and the enlargement of the national forests.

## Letters From the People

[Communications sent to The Journal for publication in this department should be written on only one side of the paper, should not exceed 300 words in length and must be signed by the writer, whose mail address in full must accompany the contribution.]

### UNDER OREGON ELECTION LAW

Portland, June 9.—To the Editor of The Journal—Inasmuch as there seem to be many inquiries just now relative to the election laws of this state governing primaries, delegates, etc., permit me to submit an epitome of, and a short history connected with, some of these laws.

Our first law relative to party primary elections was enacted in 1891, through the efforts of Joseph Simon, then state senator. This act applied to cities of 2500 or over, authorizing party primary elections under the control and direction of the party committees.

In 1901 what is referred to as the "Lockwood law" was enacted, applying to cities of over 10,000, which simply extended to party primary elections the provisions of the Australian ballot and registry laws and gave an opportunity for an independent party ticket. This law was attacked in the courts as being unconstitutional, but the decision of the supreme court, written by Justice Wolverton, upheld the law, and was a pioneer decision upholding the right to regulate by legislative enactment what had theretofore been considered matters solely to be regulated by political parties.

In 1904 the direct primary law was initiated and adopted by vote of the people, which, with some amendments, has been the law governing our primary elections for the past 14 years. In 1910 there was adopted by vote of the people an amendment to section 2 of this law, known as our presidential preferential law, which provided the machinery for an expression of choice for party nominees for president and vice president of the United States, and also for the election of delegates to party conventions, requiring those receiving the highest number of votes to subscribe an oath of office, "That he will as such officer and delegate, to the best of his judgment and ability, faithfully carry out the wishes of his political party as expressed by its voters at the time of his election." It also provided for the pay by the state of the expenses of delegates to the extent of $200 each. This law was published in the session laws of 1911 as chapter 5.

This last act limited the voter to one candidate for delegate, although 10 were to be elected; so in 1915 the act was amended giving each voter the right to vote for the full number of delegates to be chosen, two from each congressional district and the remainder at large, which amendatory act was published as section 243 of the General Laws of Oregon for 1915. This was the only amendment made to chapter 5, above referred to. That part of the act providing for pay of expenses of delegates still remained intact, as did the provision for oath of office to carry out the wishes of his political party.

In 1919 the legislature expressly repealed all of chapter 5, above referred to, in an act providing for putting into effect the constitutional amendment providing for city elections being held on the same day as general state elections. By this repeal, the oath required of delegates, payment of their expenses, was not only done away with, but section 2, the vital section of the direct primary law, was also repealed.

In 1915 Representative Olson introduced and secured the enactment of a measure providing for an additional method of becoming a candidate at primary elections, by the payment of a filing fee. This act required candidates for delegate filing thereunder to subscribe to the following statement: "I will use my best efforts to bring about the nomination of those persons for president and vice president of the United States who receive the largest number of votes at the coming primary election in the state of Oregon." All our delegates to the present national Republican convention, except Mr. McCamant, subscribed to this statement, and are therefore bound thereby.

Many of our citizens are opposed to our direct primary law, or to what remains of it; and also the substitute for the presidential preference law, and would like to see them totally repealed. The direct primary, they claim, largely does away with representative party government. And the presidential preference law permits a candidate having a mere plurality to bind the votes of the delegates, thus doing away with the principle of majority rule. But permit me to suggest if it would not be better to adopt in this state the happy medium between these two extremes—the Hughes plan for party nominations and the Indiana system of presidential preference law. In any event, our election laws greatly need amendment.

Charles E. Lockwood.

### WHEN LEAGUERS COME

Dayton, June 7.—To the Editor of The Journal—In The Journal recently I noticed an article stating that grain buyers were offering as high as $2.60 for wheat, "but not too much dependence should be placed in this, as most of them were waiting for the grain pit at Chicago to set the price."

You see, Chicago set the price for the whole United States, practically. Benjamin Drake, a Minneapolis attorney, at a hearing at Washington testified (see house report 4630, 1917, p. 473): "In the Chicago market you have practically 3000 bushels of wind sold and bought for every bushel of real grain." That's what has happened to the much talked of law of supply and demand. They have blasted it to the four winds. There is absolutely no stability to the price of farm products, and is there any reason under the sun why the price of grain, butter, cream, eggs, pork, beef, etc., should be up today and down tomorrow—down at marketing time and up the rest of the year? Did anyone ever take notice when looking at the market page, such reports as this: "Automobiles steady; bottom drops out of binders and mowers; market a little bearish on wagons; shoes and overalls take another slide; suits still on the decline; all groceries due for another tumble?" No, you never have, and until farm products take their places with these other commodities, agriculture, in spite of our great colleges, will continue to wane. Is it not evident that the agricultural class must make a move not only for their own welfare but for the welfare of the nation?

There are only two ways open to them—state ownership, regulation or control; or cooperation. The Journal constantly refers to the fruit growers of California and their success with cooperation, but their success has been somewhat due to some of the railroads' help, particularly the New York Central, which made strenuous efforts to develop the handling of California fruits to New York and equipped an auction room on its premises on the mere prospect of getting this trade. There is, of course, greater profit in the long haul, but the aid accorded the fruit men could not be expected by the grain grower. Instead, great opportunities would be forthcoming, because those who oppose the Non-Partisan league are not especially interested in state ownership of certain industries. It is the farmer's products and what he intends to do with them that they are concerned over and whatever method he might choose to pursue, they would oppose it.

W. E. Grabenhorst.

### SAYS FOREIGNER GETS THE JOB

Portland, June 7.—To the Editor of The Journal—Much good and reform can be brought about by people calling attention of an honest press to existing evils. I have much faith in The Journal to these ends. An evil I have met with in labor conditions is partiality shown by employers—giving a certain class of foreigners employment in preference to Americans. I speak from experience. I find these conditions existing frequently, and usually where top wages are paid for the class of work done. I have had my troubles getting connected and remaining with some of these industries, even though my services proved to be up to the standard. Recently I had the misfortune to meet with such conditions on street works of Portland, where there were 25 or 30 foreigners and one American employed. Some of the foreigners little more than a year ago were considered alien enemies. I cannot speak for the American in the case, as to the difficulty he had getting on the job. As for myself, I managed to squeeze in, after one or two unsuccessful attempts. But neither one of us Americans lasted very long when opportunity came to the contractor to lay off some men. The number of men laid off was two, and the two Americans were included. The question of service could not have been at stake, as the work done spoke for itself. And again, this was a job where the top wages were paid. Can anyone see the joker?

I do not advocate giving preference to either Americans or foreigners where efficiency or service is not involved, for every man has the right to a livelihood when he is willing to work for it. But if there be any preference shown, let it be to those who in the hour of trouble are called upon to defend our country, and not to those of foreign birth who in that hour require the vigilance of an army of 100 per cent Americans to safeguard our very existence.

Luther Minton.

## Olden Oregon

Territorial Judiciary at First a Very Primitive Affair.

By the organic law of Oregon the judicial power was vested in a supreme court consisting of a judge and two justices of the peace, and in a probate and a justice court. Owing to this peculiar combination of jurisdictions it was within the power of the two justices to overrule the supreme judge. The judiciary act of 1844 vested the judicial power in circuit courts and justices of the peace and a judge with probate powers.

## Curious Bits of Information For the Curious

Gleaned From Curious Places

All members of the jay family are famed for their wit. The jay—often a plunderer—is the intellectual of the bird world, and is aristocratic, autocratic and domineering—the acknowledged superior of other birds. He is handsome, a wearer of bright clothes, and acts and looks the part that should go with royal purple. The European jay runs to the reddish; the American or Eastern jay is light blue; a fellow down by the Rio Grande wears green; while the cock of the family—the wit of wings—is the stellar or long-crested jay, clad in deep blue with jet black crest and head and touches of turquoise, purple and black on wings and tail. The handsome long-crested or stellar jay inhabits all the mountain ranges of Western North America and is one of the lords of the earth. He is a character second to none in the entire bird world. He is brilliant, wise, versatile and aggressive. This jay is eternally, efficiently vigilant. If there comes new food to his locality he takes possession before other birds discover it; if new danger, he will be the first to detect it; if opportunity for fun, he first uses it; but if there is nothing doing he starts something.

## COMMENT AND NEWS IN BRIEF

### SMALL CHANGE

Still a few premises down town that could stand some polishing up.

* * *

Caruso's home was robbed of $500,000 worth of jewels. But that's a mere song for him.

* * *

The government and Jack Dempsey seem to be breaking about even in the second round.

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With Crane in charge at Chicago it looks as though the weighty problems should be easily swung.

* * *

Streetcar fare in Seattle is to be advanced to 7 cents. In this particular, as in some others, we are willing to let the noisy city do the crowing.

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A man from Hog Hollow, Clackamas county, is held on a moonshining charge. Probably tried to make a pig of himself.

* * *

We notice that six were killed Tuesday night in a storm in Minnesota, and then we turn a smiling face to be kissed by the mist.

* * *

Reduction in the price of lumber is recorded. This will bring down the h. c. l. of course, by making possible a saving in the expenditures for matches and toothpicks.

* * *

The town may be "dry" as the desert, so far as the cup that cheers is concerned, when the Shriners and the other visitors come this month, but she'll be all "lit up" like a cathedral at any rate.

### SIDELIGHTS

The Baker Herald has installed a new press capable of running papers off at the rate of 2200 an hour.

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Nature story in the Cloverdale Enterprise: "Between Bear and Hemlock Saturday evening we passed a man filling the radiator of his auto with water from his shoe, which he had filled at a nearby stream."

* * *

"The old town of Bourne," says the Baker Democrat, "once one of the liveliest mining camps in the west, is again coming to its own. With a rehabilitation of the E. & E. mines and ore production from the E. & E. and Tabor Fraction mines a splendid output of the precious metal is expected."

* * *

The roses of Pendleton show promise of surpassing those of previous years, says Dr. I. H. Temple, quoted by the East Oregonian, who each year grows hundreds of beautiful blooms and who last year carried off first honors at the Pendleton rose show. Dr. Temple says there has been no hot weather to blight the leaves and that many of the roses closely approach perfection.

* * *

An army of ground hogs, so called, threatens to destroy alfalfa and other crops in the vicinity of the Cross ranch on Crooked river, according to the Prineville Journal. They are 10 to 12 inches long, have a fine, bushy tail, and live in the rock ledges along the rimrock instead of in the ground as does the sage rat or common ground squirrel. They have never before been numerous enough thereabout to be a pest.

## MORE OR LESS PERSONAL

### Random Observations About Town

Five local hotel men, members of the National Greeters' association, will leave tonight for the annual convention in Colorado Springs, June 15 to 17. They are Ray W. Clark of the Multnomah, Charles Schreiter of the Portland, Harold Olson of the Hillcrest hotel, T. Newman of West Linn and E. E. Larrimore of Vancouver, Wash. Delegates from Seattle hotels are to arrive here at 5 o'clock this afternoon. They will be treated to a ride over the Columbia river highway and a dinner at Multnomah falls. The entire group will leave Portland at 11 p. m. They will be joined by the Spokane Greeters at Pendleton and at Ogden will meet the Salt Lake City Greeters, who will conduct the party on a tour through the Ogden canyons. At Salt Lake City the Northwest Greeters will meet delegates from San Francisco, from which place all will travel to the convention city, Clark says there are five men running for president of the association this year and that four cities have asked for next year's convention.

* * *

Flavel hasn't lost its place on the map of the state, but those vitally interested in the welfare of the place are not content and threaten to give it a big spot on the world's map, especially in marine affairs, before long. The war put a stop to the important maritime development of the port when the Northern Pacific and Great Northern, twin ocean palaces, were called into transport service. However, there are more ships, and Flavel hopes for a resumption of business. At the Portland hotel are Mrs. George Flavel and Miss Nellie Flavel of Astoria. They are of the family for whom the port of Flavel was named.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Kirk and son of The Dalles are guests at the Multnomah hotel while enjoying a brief visit in Portland. Kirk is one of the owners of The Dalles Iron Works. From the same city comes Mrs. E. O. McCoy, wife of the president of the First National bank. She is stopping at the Portland hotel. Some of the cherries from extensive Dalles orchards are about ready to pick, report has it, and these delectable fruits are anxiously awaited by the Portland market, which, like the rest of the world, prefers the Oregon product to that early season offering from California orchards.

Samuel M. P. Dolan, of the school of engineering at the O. A. C., is stopping at the Seward during a brief business visit in the city. Dolan, who used to be a star performer on the O. A. C. and Notre Dame football teams, is bringing up Sam Jr. in the image of his father, and promises to have a world-beating halfback, if halfbacks are in vogue on the gridiron along about 1935.

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Dr. and Mrs. L. L. Goodnow of Aberdeen, Wash., where the former is a prominent physician, are enjoying some real weather while in Portland. They are guests at the Hotel Benson.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Acason of Detroit, Mich., where Acason is head of the truck manufacturing concern bearing his name, are at the Multnomah hotel. They are accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Dan Gilkey of San Francisco. Gilkey is western representative of the Acason company.

* * *

Senator B. L. Eddy, who represents Douglas county in the upper house at Salem, is a guest at the Imperial. Eddy's home is at Roseburg.

* * *

D. C. Brownell, resident of Umatilla, in Umatilla county, is stopping at the Imperial while in the city for a few days.

* * *

Timber, sheep and stock are represented by guests at the Perkins hotel every day. The present representatives are Joseph L. Smith, pioneer sheep man from Prineville; A. H. Stewart, timber operator from Silverton, and J. W. Blevins, Fossil stock raiser.

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Al Toomes, accompanied by the Mrs. of the household, is at the Portland from Spokane. Toomes is connected with the Davenport hotel, popular Spokane hostelry, where his brother is assistant manager.

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John McBride and Mrs. R. E. Barrett, residents of Great Falls, Mont., who are heavily interested in realty near the mouth of the Columbia river, are stopping at the Multnomah hotel while here on business in connection with their properties.

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G. F. Matthews, president of the Matthews Shipbuilding company of Hoquiam, Wash., is a guest at the Multnomah hotel.

## IMPRESSIONS AND OBSERVATIONS OF THE JOURNAL MAN

By Fred Lockley

[The Indian as a property owner and as a loyal American citizen is given his just meed by Mr. Lockley, who today presents the statistical position of the original American, together with some interesting details of the legislation by which he was made eligible to citizenship on equal terms with the white man who had by various means taken over his country.]

While visiting the Chemawa Indian school recently I learned many interesting facts about our Indian population. In Oregon we have 6607 Indians. In the old days the principal tribes of Oregon Indians recognized by the government were the Umatillas, Nez Perces, Walla Wallas, Cayuses, Wascoes, Modocs, Klamaths, Rogue Rivers, Bannocks, Kalapuyas, Klackamas, Luckiamutes, Tumwaters, Cow Creeks, Molallas, Nestuccas, Shastas, Santiams, Yamhills, Umpquas, Wapatoes, Piutes, Pit Rivers, Shoshonis, Snakes, Alseas, Coquilles, Siuslaws, Deschutes, John Days, Warm Springs, Siletzes and some minor groups from the larger tribes. Today tribal life is becoming a thing of the past, and with the allotment of land in severalty to the Indians they are becoming citizens and loyal Americans.

There are in the United States today, exclusive of Alaska, 338,702 Indians, of whom 164,783 are full bloods. More than 50,000 of these Indians are engaged in stock raising, their stock being valued at about $40,300,000. The Northwestern tribes raise cattle and horses, while the Southwestern tribes are more interested in raising sheep. About 40,000 Indians are engaged in farming, their crops bringing them a revenue of over $12,000,000 last year. From the sale of stock they realized $3,716,551. They sold sawlogs and cordwood valued at $2,114,984. Indians working on farms, in fisheries, in sawmills, at teaming and in other occupations earned $3,599,190. From sales of lands, from interest and from lands leased for pasture and for oil and natural gas, they received $53,994,859. From their own native arts, such as basket making, rug weaving, the making of silver ornaments, wood carving, beadwork and pottery, they received $1,642,125.

* * *

The history of the securing of citizenship among the Indians dates back more than 100 years. By a treaty between the United States and the Cherokee nation in 1817, Indians of that tribe complying with certain conditions were made eligible to citizenship. Not till 1887, however, did Indians in any considerable number become citizens. At that time congress passed the general allotment law, by which Indians were allotted their lands in severalty. Indians accepting allotments were, if they would "accept the habits of civilization," allowed to become citizens. Many of the full bloods did not care to barter their honor and integrity and adopt the white man's follies, fads and fancies, so they refused to become citizens. The "habits of civilization," as practiced by the white man, included living in houses, wearing clothes, securing divorces, lying and cheating, hoarding and saving, giving up their freedom and working all the time, so they retained their teepees, their blankets and their code of morals, and remained savage.

* * *

After long and patient effort the "blanket" Indians were finally shown there were good whites as well as bad whites, and that the white man who had broken treaties, stolen their lands, sold them liquor and introduced the white man's diseases was not the type of citizen the government wanted them to pattern after. So the young Indians were sent to government schools, where they were taught that citizenship signifies more than the protection of the government or the right to acquire and possess property; that it means more than the right to govern yourself through voting or holding office; that it involves more than enjoying the rights, privileges and immunities of citizenship; that citizenship means an opportunity to serve, to help others, to assume the responsibilities as well as the privileges of citizenship. They learned that citizenship was something to be highly prized. That they learned the lesson is proved by the fact that the Indians hastened to enlist without waiting to be drafted, when we declared war. More than 10,000 of them served in the world war, and served with honor and distinction. Those who were too old to go backed the Red Cross and Liberty loan drives enthusiastically. The Indians subscribed toward the Liberty and Victory loan drives more than $25,000,000, which is more than $75 per capita—certainly a remarkable record.

* * *

Jackson Barnett, a Creek Indian, backed his American sentiment with his cash to the amount of $1,036,750. Jeannette Richards felt loyal to America to the extent of her entire bank roll, which was $414,250. Susan Bacon bought bonds to the amount of $375,000. Mollie Davis had to her credit $380,000 in bonds. Sandy Fox bought $325,000 of Liberty bonds, and so on down the line. The Indians have shown us they have a stake in the country of their forefathers and that in spite of all the mistakes and tragedies of the past they are loyal Americans.

## The Oregon Country

Northwest Happenings in Brief Form for the Busy Reader.

### OREGON NOTES

Over 900 persons attended the picnic of the Sherman county farm bureau at Moro.

Coos county Knights of Pythias will hold their annual convention at Coquille June 12.

The annual school election of Albany will be held June 21. Two directors are to be elected.

Miss Margaret Wills of Portland has been elected to a position in the Hermiston schools.

Three masked men held up a bunk house at a logging camp near Chiloquin and robbed the inmates of $900.

Salem will be host to 500 motorcycle enthusiasts representing practically every motorcycle club in the Northwest June 19.

Reverend E. A. Gottberg of Globe, Ariz., has accepted a call to the pastorate of the First Baptist church of Albany.

Lee Roy Keeley, a Portland lawyer who was refused a license to practice by the supreme court, has petitioned for a rehearing.

The catch of salmon in the lower harbor at Astoria is reported small, but gill netters above Tongue point are doing fairly well.

Over 300 gasoline cards have been given out by the Corvallis Commercial club to trucks and others engaged in essential industries.

What may have been a bootlegging schooner has been seen off Yaquina bay flashing signals, which may have been signals of distress. When the coast guard approached, the schooner hurried away.

In the opinion of Secretary of State Kozer, the deficiency appropriation of $250,000 authorized by the state emergency board will be sufficient to assure operation of the soldiers', sailors' and marines' educational law until next January.

According to a report of the Oregon Cow Testing association the highest cow tested in the state for milk production is "Shorty," who gave 2100 pounds of milk averaging 54.6 pounds of fat. The cow is owned by A. O. Jackson of the Nestucca association.

### WASHINGTON

Mrs. Catherine Athey has been chosen president of the state tuberculosis commission.

The Japanese of Yakima valley have dedicated a new club house built by them at Wapato.

Mrs. Mattie Brown, deputy assessor of Douglas county, has resigned to enter the insurance field.

The gasoline shortage has practically caused the discontinuance of road work in the Prosser district.

A deputy sealer of weights and measures at Yakima has condemned 648 boxes of strawberries for the reason they were not full pack.

Bread has taken another jump at Pasco. Small loaves are now sold for 12 cents and large ones for 17 cents, an increase of 1 cent per loaf.

The Columbia irrigation district has added several to its force of ditch walkers and a regular night force is now on duty to guard against a break.

One of the large lumber mills near Tacoma has made a cut of 20 per cent in the price of all building lumber in order to stimulate home building.

Sheriff Yates of Walla Walla and Elmer Conick, janitor at the county courthouse, have been acquitted of the charge of having had liquor in their possession illegally.

Arrangements have been made by the public service commission to hold a hearing on the proposed increase in water rates at Pasco June 16, and on light rates at Kennewick June 17.

The state conventions of all the p- from 3500 to 3800 carloads.
ima July 19. The Non-partisan league, the Triple Alliance and the Committee of Forty-eight are all scheduled to meet on the same date in separate session, which may eventuate in a joint session.

### IDAHO

Idaho's primary election will take place August 3.

Sheep are being admitted now to the lower ranges of the Sawtooth national forest.

Governor Davis has refused a request from the governor of New York for the extradition of Ross Bancroft, charged with forgery.

Wyoming motorists are exempted from that portion of the Idaho law which requires the display of a license plate both front and rear.

Blanks are being sent out by the secretary of state for the collection of the corporation tax for the ensuing fiscal year. The total receipts from this source are estimated at $75,000.

C. J. Sinsel estimates that this year's fruit crop will be the greatest in the history of the state, except in peaches. The apple crop, he says, will reach from 3500 to 3800 carloads.

## Uncle Jeff Snow Says:

Down b'low Santy Anny in California one time in early days, a crazy Dutchman from Holland settled in a swamp and begun to raise celery. The land wasn't worth three whoops an acre, and he got it at about that price. After a few years somebody found out the Dutchman was gittin' rich, and then land around there went so fur up in price that only nutty tenderfoots from the East'd buy it. A lot of fellers that never sweat none got rich sellin' land to other fellers that got rich sellin' that same land to still other fellers, and so on several times along the line. The Japs raises the celery and they're a-gittin' rich doin' that and payin' up fer all the others. Somebody's allus gotta work fer the dollar you git 'thout work, but a lot of smart college professors talks like dollars fluttered into some people's pockets direct from heaven.

## Central Oregon's Juniper Is Used in Making Perfectly Good Lead Pencils

What the encyclopedia fails to disclose is that the juniper tree of Central Oregon, and some other parts of the world, is named for Father Junipero, who came to Southern California "one of the earliest of the mission priests.

As these pioneer religious leaders stuck to their faith and their crusades with a courage and persistence undaunted by rebuffs and danger, so the juniper tenaciously grows green on upland plateaus where lava rock comes close to the surface and moisture is conspicuous chiefly by its absence.

Now the juniper makes its first appearance as an adjunct to Oregon industry. In times past its employment has been primarily as firewood, and its crackling, rednous flame has added cheer to many a lonely camp and equally lonely frontier homes